UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/41
16 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) and subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Force Commander of UNPROFOR, General Bertrand de Sauville de la Presle, is completing his assignment and will return to the service of his Government. It is my intention to appoint General Bernard Janvier of France as Force Commander of UNPROFOR in succession to General de la Presle. This appointment will become effective on 1 March 1995.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and admiration for the excellent performance of General de la Presle and the wise leadership he provided throughout his assignment.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

95-01314 (E) 160195 170195

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/42
16 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 January 1995 (S/1995/41) concerning the appointment of General Bernard Janvier of France as Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in succession to General de la Presle has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
President of the Security Council

95-01320 (E) 160195 170195

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/43
17 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am writing to you concerning the letter dated 22 December 1994 (S/1994/1439) from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council. Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

In his letter to the President of the Council, the Permanent Representative of Turkey sought to deny, without obvious success, the assertions contained in the letter of the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vladislav Jovanović, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, of 16 December 1994 (S/1994/1426) that Turkey has been in gross violation of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) on the arms embargo. However, the fact remains that Turkey has not denied publicly and unequivocally the statements of its Defence Minister, Mehmet Golhan, and its former Chief of General Staff, Dogan Gures, who confirmed that Turkey supplied arms to Bosnian Muslims.

The arms supplies to the Bosnian Muslims represent a continuation of a one-sided and biased Turkish policy on the crisis in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and are quite consistent with its persistent calls for the lifting of the embargo, which undermines the constructive efforts of the international community to bring about a lasting and just political solution. Although it accuses other countries for the "disintegration" of the former Yugoslavia, it should be borne in mind that Turkey was amongst the first States that recognized former Bosnia and Herzegovina, which led to the outbreak of the conflict.

For its one-sided policy and full support to the regime of Alija Izetbegovic, including arms supplies, Turkey has misused even its contingent within the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), which, according to reports from Western European sources, is one of the most persistent and largest violators of United Nations sanctions. The Turkish forces within UNPROFOR continually supply the military industry of Bosnian Muslims with necessary components and parts. The activities of a team of Turkish military instructors in the army of Bosnian Muslims, who are not within UNPROFOR, testify to the direct involvement of Turkey in the civil war in former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These Turkish moves confirm once again the reservations and objections of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other Balkan countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Greece) to the participation of Turkey in UNPROFOR because of the negative historical experience and biased position of Turkey with regard to the Yugoslav crisis.

The policy and concrete actions of Turkey are at variance with its advocacy of peace, pursued obviously only verbally. They reveal the true objective of the policy of Turkey - to use the crisis in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina as an instrument for the realization of the goals and ambitions of Turkey in the Balkans, rendering Turkey a factor of instability in the region.

As to the solution of the crisis in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey persists in upholding an unrealistic political concept - a unitary State under the domination of the Bosnian Muslims - that led to the conflict, mass killings and destruction. At the same time, on the domestic front, Turkey is not prepared even to discuss a multi-ethnic and multicultural concept, hence flagrantly and on a large-scale basis violating the human, national and political rights of the Kurds, waging a real internal war against them.

Since the Permanent Representative of Turkey was unable to provide a viable explanation for the violation of the arms embargo by Turkey, he resorted to unfounded allegations about alleged support by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Bosnian Serbs in armaments, military assistance and logistical support. However, the fact is that the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Srpska has been closed for all transport except humanitarian assistance, food and medicine, which has been certified in all reports by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/49/830~~
S/1995/44
17 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 10
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 16 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to clarify my position on your supplement to "An agenda for peace" released a few days ago, in which reference was made to the unjustifiable resolution of the Security Council adopted in 1950 about the Korean peninsula (see A/50/60-S/1995/1, para. 78).

It is unreasonable to include the sentence "the Security Council authorized a group of willing Member States to undertake enforcement action in the Korean peninsula" in section III, subsection F, entitled "Enforcement action" of the supplement to "An agenda for peace" as it attempts to legalize the fact that the name of the United Nations was usurped to launch an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Security Council resolution which allowed the United States of America to provoke an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by usurping the name of the United Nations runs against the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The obvious fact that the Security Council adopted its resolution in violation of paragraph 3 of Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that decisions of the Security Council should be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members, cannot be justified whatsoever.

Therefore, the attempt to discuss this tragic incident, which was a remnant of the cold war and by which the name of the United Nations was disgraced, under the category of "An agenda for peace" can only be construed as that lurking behind it lies a dishonest political objective.

The new situation after the cold war demands the establishment of a new peace arrangement in the Korean peninsula.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already put forward an initiative to establish a new peace arrangement in the Korean peninsula and has consistently striven towards its implementation. To establish a peace mechanism in the Korean peninsula is an issue that should be resolved between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

The United Nations should take a decisive measure to dissolve "the United Nations Command", which was illegally created by using the name of the United Nations and practically neither belongs to nor obeys instructions from the United Nations, and liquidate an unsavoury past with us so that a favourable atmosphere for the new peace arrangement could be created.

I therefore strongly request you to delete the reference to the Korean peninsula from the supplement to "An agenda for peace" and pay due consideration to my request.

I would be grateful if you have this letter circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 10, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/45
17 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 January 1995, for a further interim period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

The Government of Lebanon is pleased to report that the national reconstruction and rehabilitation process is proceeding. Efforts to rebuild the new commercial centre in downtown Beirut and to modernize the national infrastructure are ongoing. Priority is being given to basic services such as electricity, telecommunications, transportation, waterworks, schools and hospitals.

My Government is also pleased to report that the command of UNIFIL and the Lebanese authorities continue to coordinate in perfect harmony with the goal of deploying the Lebanese army throughout the southern part of the country up to its internationally recognized boundaries.

Despite these positive developments, however, Israel's occupation of the south and its continued aggression against Lebanon and its citizens remain the major obstacle to national recovery. Repeated violations of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity through constant shelling of villages and towns in the south and aerial bombardments of different parts of Lebanon continue to kill and injure many civilians and to destroy property.

It is most regrettable that Israel, despite its participation in the ongoing Middle East peace process launched in Madrid in October 1991, continues to attack Lebanon by land, sea and air. Furthermore, Israel still refuses to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit hundreds of innocent Lebanese detainees held for years in Israeli jails and the notorious detention camps in Al-Khaim and Marjayoun in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

Lebanon remains wholly committed to the Middle East peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978). Lebanon agreed to participate in the Madrid Peace Conference and subsequent rounds of negotiations in Washington on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), as was confirmed by the letter of assurances dated 18 October 1991 from the Government of the United States of America, as co-sponsor of the Conference, to the Government of Lebanon. It was Lebanon's clear understanding that the Middle East peace process would provide the framework in which Israel would implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

In view of Israel's continued aggressions against Lebanon and its threat to the peace process, it must be underscored that the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) remains the only way to stop the violence in southern Lebanon. Towards this end, the Council could play a positive role in securing peace for the region by demonstrating the inviolability of its resolutions and taking long overdue measures to implement resolution 425 (1978). This would enable the Lebanese Government to re-establish law and order throughout the entire south of the country by extending its authority up to its internationally recognized boundaries.

The Lebanese Government considers that the operational strength and capacity of UNIFIL should be maintained, with a view to implementing resolution 425 (1978) fully. In this context, UNIFIL represents the international community's commitment to Lebanon and to the restoration of its full sovereignty and territorial integrity. Its support and humanitarian assistance are vital to the civilian population, but cannot be a substitute for the fulfilment of its original mandate as stipulated in resolution 425 (1978). UNIFIL's role as an interim force is to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in re-establishing its legitimate and effective authority in the area, through its army and internal security forces.

The Government of Lebanon avails itself of this opportunity to pay tribute to the UNIFIL command, administrators, troops and troop-contributing countries for their noble efforts and sacrifices made in the cause of peace. It expresses deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and his assistants for their tireless efforts, which contribute to the valuable presence of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/45/Corr.1
19 January 1995

ENGLISH ONLY

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Corrigendum

Page 1, fifth paragraph, penultimate line

For Al-Khaim read Al-Khiam

95-01689 (E) 190195 200195